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paper as exemplified in this book are correct, neat and tasty. Those who use such forms in their own business will not be subject to criticism for slovenliness. But the book contains much more than mere forms. It discusses through those forms important questions of law and that too in a way which appeals most admirably to the understanding of the reader and challenges and holds his attention. It treats, moreover, of the definition and meaning of terms and illustrates them in the same practical way. I commend this book to the business man, the lawyer and the law student, and I commend it without reservation, because I have used it and feel that I know whereof I speak. I regard it as a valuable, and to the law student an almost indispensable, supplement to any of the large works on the subject of negotiable instruments.

The work named in the caption is a new and enlarged edition of the original publication which first appeared, as I gather, in 1902.

ROBERT E. BUNKER

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AMERICAN STATE REPORTS, Vols. 93 and 94. Bancroft-Whitney Co., San Francisco, Cal., 1903, 1904.

**VOL. 93, AMERICAN STATE REPORTS.** The following are some of the principal monographic notes in this volume: Constitutional Inhibition against Local or Special Legislation Where a General Law can be Made Applicable, 106-113; Extent to Which Litigant can Control a Cause in which he has Appeared by Attorney, 169-179; Exclusion of Trespasser, 254-261; Liability to Corporations of Subscribers to Their Capital Stock, 349-394; Liability for Malicious Prosecution of Civil Action, 454-474; Mode of Taking Advantage of Breach of Condition Subsequent, 572-578; Liability of Physicians and Surgeons for Negligence and Malpractice, 657-667; Prescriptive Title to Water, 711-731; Liability of Persons Communicating Contagious or Infectious Diseases to Others, 840-855; What Contracts with Newspapers are against Public Policy and Therefore Void, 905-912.

**VOL. 94, AMERICAN STATE REPORTS.** The following are the principal monographic notes in this volume: Countermand of Executory Contracts of Sale, 119-125; What Constitutes a Transaction a Sale, 209-258; Compelling the Accused in a Criminal Case to Perform Acts and Submit his Person to Inspection and Examination, 336-347; Recovery of Voluntary Payments, 408-444; Actions on Lost Instruments, 465-480; Judgments of Courts of Other Nations, 532-559; Liability of one Receiving Payment of a Check Through a Forged Indorsement, 641-650; Declaration of a Person Since Deceased, When Admissible Against Third Persons, 672-683.

For recent reviews of former volumes of this series see 2 MICH. LAW REV. pp. 77, 240.

It would be impossible in the space allowed to this review to indicate the scope of the cases reported in these volumes. Cases that might not seem to the writer of this review as of especial importance, might be of most interest to some others. The collection seems to be up to the standard of the preceding volumes. In reading and glancing through the new volumes as they come in, it has been observed that the best late cases on the topics of especial

interest to me seem usually to be included, or as many of them as could be expected in view of the great volume of current decisions.

JOHN R. ROOD

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95 AMERICAN STATE REPORTS. Since writing the above, we have received Vol. 95 of the same series. Among others, the following monographic notes in this volume appear worthy of especial notice: Liability of Ministerial Officers to Private Individuals for the Nonperformance and Misperformance of Official Duties, 62 pages; Validity of Conditions and Restrictions in Deeds, 11 pages; Rights and Obligations of Parties to Private Ways, 12 pages; Ademption of Legacies, 29 pages; Estoppel to Plead Statute of Limitations, 13 pages; Effect of the Bar of the Statute of Limitations, 24 pages; Coroner's Inquest as Evidence, 10 pages; The Effect of a Conveyance or Encumbrance of the Homestead by only One of the Spouses, 34 pages.

Reference to the minor divisions of these notes might be more easy if the page on which they would be found were given in the analysis at the head of the note, but the assistance from this change would not be great except in the long notes. It is observed that, besides the index, table of cases, etc., this volume contains 961 pages; on which are reported 105 cases, if we mistake not in the count, also the notes above mentioned, and others. Comparison of this book with a few late volumes of the official reports, selected at random, may be of interest. It would seem that the omission of briefs of counsel, and the condensation of statements of fact more than make up for the space occupied by the notes. If we have not erred in the count, 205 Ill. contains 63 cases on 650 pages; 130 Mich. contains 148 cases on 701 pages; 88 Minn. contains 118 cases on 540 pages, and 176 N. Y. contains 67 cases on 540 pages.

JOHN R. ROOD